



MIRFIELD
URBAN
DISTRICT

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1948.

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS,
Medical Officer of Health.



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October, 1949.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report relating to the Urban District of Mirfield and the work of the Health Department for the year 1948. An account is also given of the main Health services provided by the West Riding County Council in the Mirfield area in accordance with Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and administered by me by virtue of my appointment as Divisional Medical Officer.

Vital Statistics.

During the year under review the birth rate dropped to 17.2 per thousand of the population from 20.4 in 1947. There were consequently 34 births fewer this year, but there is still a natural increase in population (birth minus deaths) of 35. The infant mortality rate of 29.27 can be regarded as very favourable, particularly in a year with a falling birth rate following one in which the birth rate was exceptionally high. The infants who died in 1948 were not necessarily born in that year and in fact, only three of the children who were born in 1948, died during the year. These deaths were in each case due to congenital abnormalities. Indeed, of the six deaths of infants under one year of age which were recorded during the year only one case was unconnected with congenital abnormality. This is quite a remarkable state of affairs and seems to speak highly for the standard of mothercraft in the area, and for the care, attention and advice which is available.

There were five Still births during the year and this also shows a considerable drop from the previous year. There is a drop also in the death rate for the year to 14.2 per thousand of the population. Of the 170 deaths almost three-quarters occurred in the age group 65 years and over, and the most frequent causes of death are heart disease, cancer and intracranial vascular lesions, the so-called degenerative diseases. Although the death rate is considerably higher than that for England and Wales and for similar towns it is not standardised for age, and therefore, does not give a true comparison with other areas as it is felt that the population of Mirfield contains a higher than usual proportion of elderly people.

Infectious Diseases.

Judging by the notifications of infectious diseases received, the incidence of this group of diseases in Mirfield was low. Out of a total of 88 cases notified, 63 were in respect of measles and whooping cough. Although these two diseases do not often cause death there is no doubt that they are among the most serious causes of ill-health in the child population and the part they play in predisposing to chest and glandular ailments in later life is probably not yet sufficiently appreciated. Experiments are proceeding throughout the country to provide a safe and effective means of immunising against whooping cough and when this is available, as no doubt it soon will be, a potent weapon in the armoury of preventive medicine will be to hand of which all who have children to rear should avail themselves. There were no cases of diphtheria during the year or indeed of any of the "major" infectious diseases.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Our main efforts towards securing a high percentage of immunisation has once again been concentrated on the personal approach to the parents by doctors, midwives and health visitors, particularly at the end of the first year of life. During the first year of attendance at school each child's record of immunisation is checked and thereafter efforts are made to obtain a very high percentage of immunisation in the school population. Where numbers justified it special sessions were held at the schools and a satisfactory response was obtained. In all, immunisation was effected in 920 children during the year, the bulk of which, of course, comprised reinforcing injections. It is estimated that approximately 53% of the children in the age group 1 to 5 years are protected against diphtheria, and that in the age group 5 to 15 years, 82% are so protected.

Tuberculosis.

This is a problem which will require to be tackled by the Regional Hospital Boards and the Local Health Authorities alike. At present, there are insufficient sanatorium beds to meet the demand with the result that cases which would benefit from such treatment have to wait a considerable time before it can be offered to them and the risk of spread of infection is greatly increased. There has been insufficient co-operation between the clinician and the epidemiologist. Shortage of trained tuberculosis visitors has resulted in little

or none of this work being carried out in the Mirfield area, and there are also cases where unsuitable accommodation is responsible to a considerable extent for delay in the cure of the disease and for its probable spread to others of the household. As with many other aspects of the National Health Service Act, division of responsibilities between the three bodies, *i.e.*, the Regional Board, the Local Health Authority and the Executive Council, is not likely to ease the position either administratively or in the efficiency of the services.

Maternity.

Prior to the 31st March, 1948, the Ante-natal Clinic was held fortnightly at Ings Grove House, Mirfield. It was felt that the care given at the fortnightly clinics was insufficient and also the clinic attendance was becoming unduly large. I therefore arranged for the clinic to be held weekly and this has undoubtedly improved the service. During the year 161 women attended the clinic for the first time and a total of 1,236 attendances were made during the year. It is estimated that approximately 75% of all the expectant mothers in Mirfield received their ante-natal care, either wholly or in part, through this ante-natal clinic. In addition to the routine examinations which includes a blood examination for anæmia, Rhesus factor and Wasserman reaction, advice is given on pre-natal arrangements within the home, on diet, exercises and preparation for breast feeding, etc. It is much regretted that more new mothers do not avail themselves of the opportunity to have a post-natal examination as it is felt that this might lead to the detection of conditions which cause much unnecessary suffering and disability in later years. Only five such examinations were carried out at the clinic. Approximately 70% of the births took place in institutions and there is a considerable demand among Mirfield residents for accommodation in Crossley Maternity Home. This is of course, the old infectious diseases hospital adapted to maternity work in order to provide accommodation for normal confinements, particularly in those cases where the home conditions are unsuitable. So far as it goes, it functions admirably, but it is necessary here to point the need for a modern, properly equipped and staffed maternity home in the area, capable of dealing with every emergency. The domiciliary midwifery is undertaken by the two district nurse-midwives employed in the Mirfield area. The combination of these duties I feel in principle to be wrong, and it is to be expected that at some

date in the future a separation may be effected. It is not, however, administratively easy in a small, but scattered community.

Premature Births.

Eight cases of premature births are reported upon although in this report the criterion of premature births has been the period of gestation rather than that of birth weight. Generally speaking any infant under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. weight at birth is taken as being premature. The lower the weight at birth the less the chance of survival, and although no infant born during the year weighed less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. the survival rate of 100% is highly gratifying. Special equipment for the nursing of premature babies in their own homes is available through the Health Department.

Home Nursing.

The establishment of an adequate Home Nursing service is now the duty of the County Council. So far as Mirfield was concerned this simply meant the carrying on by the County Council of the work and arrangements previously done so competently by the Mirfield Nursing Association, and this service has accordingly offered few administrative difficulties. It is evident that there is a large demand for Home Nursing in Mirfield, and I have to record my appreciation of the hard work and co-operation of the Nurses concerned.

Child Welfare.

The Infant Welfare Clinic is held weekly at Ings Grove House and this has continued to be very well attended as will be seen from the figures in the body of the report. The attendance of infants at Child Welfare Centres, however, is not, to me, so important as an adequate visiting of the homes by trained health visitors, and it is my aim for the future to secure a standard of visiting such that each child will be visited in its home at least once in each week for the first three months of life, fortnightly for the second three months, and monthly thereafter until one year. The main function of the health visitor is an educative one and during these visits she will have the opportunity to instruct and advise in a much more personal manner than in a crowded clinic. I believe too, that when such a routine is established the general practitioners will avail themselves much more readily of the health visitors' work than they have felt able to do in the past when

the visiting has to some extent been haphazard. The Child Welfare Clinic of course, will remain a necessity to supplement the home visiting, particularly in the pre-school years during which time it is increasingly obvious that advice is required by many on such subjects as foot-wear, clothing, diet, immunisation against disease, enuresis, physical and mental defects and the future education of the child. I should like to see the discontinuance of the sale of baby foods at these clinics so that the emphasis may once again revert to the educative and medical aspect rather than that of a cheap food shop.

Birth Control.

I feel that a proper clinic for advice on birth control and family planning would be welcome in Mirfield as in practically every community in the country. There are too many homes in which ignorance of this vital subject gives rise to unnecessary fear and suffering. In many cases the arrival of an unplanned child in a household leads to serious difficulties, economic and otherwise. There appears to be no policy in regard to this aspect of sociology and I think it is more than time that the question was faced up to by all.

Ambulance Service.

Prior to the 5th July, 1948, the Ambulance Service in Mirfield was provided by the Mirfield and Ravensthorpe Public Ambulance Committees and an ambulance was stationed at Mirfield. When the responsibility for providing an Ambulance Service became the duty of the County Council it was decided to provide this from the Brighouse and Birkenshaw depôts. This was a matter of grave concern to Mirfield Council who felt that delay in answering calls might result from the remoteness of these depôts. Such has not so far proved to be the case, and indeed there is little doubt that material improvement has been effected in the Ambulance Service so far as Mirfield is concerned.

School Medical Service.

A brief section in connection with the School Medical Service is included to give some indication of the health of the schoolchildren of the area and of the medical services available. It will be seen that the physical condition of the children is, on the whole, satisfactory. Those cases which are classified as being of poor nutrition are in reality those of

below average physique, either by reason of heredity, illness or other cause and they are few in number. Upper respiratory catarrh and chronic infection are common among the school-children of the area and receive less attention than perhaps they ought. Ordinary nasal hygiene and the use of a handkerchief can do more to prevent illness in children than any bottle of medicine or tonic, and should be taught much more strictly in the home and in the school than is presently done. Chiropody and physiotherapy clinics were started during the year at Ings Grove House and these are filling a definite want in the district, mainly in treating minor disability in its early stages and thus ensuring that the majority of children will at least leave school in a healthy state, and educated to some extent to look after themselves in the future. The amount of minor foot disability and unsuitable footwear among schoolchildren is quite astonishing, and it is evident that here lies a large field not only for treatment, but for education. The arrangements in connection with the School Medical Service were, during the year, altered so that the School Nurse now visits each school at least once a week for informal discussions with the teachers and for treatment of minor ailments, etc. The advantages of this system are obvious; not least that of associating in the minds of the children, health and education. Cleanliness inspections in the schools revealed a fairly satisfactory state of affairs, but on the other hand particularly with the introduction of modern insecticides such as D.D.T. there is really no excuse for verminous heads in modern school life. Eye examinations are carried out by the school nurses on each child in every year in which it attends school and where necessary children are referred to the Consultant Ophthalmologist Clinic for further examination and prescription.

Environmental Hygiene.

I am indebted to Mr. Johnson, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the report which he has made to me of the sanitary circumstances of the area in accordance with his statutory obligation. It is evident that in an area such as this, one man is unable to do as much as should be done in the sphere of the Sanitary Inspectors' duties and Public Cleansing. I am, therefore, pleased to record that the Health Committee have agreed to appoint an Assistant Sanitary Inspector. This appointment has not yet, however, been filled.

There is much sub-standard housing in the area and much overcrowding. This latter statement is based not on the

figures of statutory overcrowding, but upon commonsense and decency. At the present rate it will be many years before the people of Mirfield can be said to be satisfactorily housed, but I have to record that the Housing Committee, for their part, are doing all they can to speed the process.

The work of supervising food-selling and food-preparing establishments is given a high priority in the Sanitary Inspectors' duties and a good response to advice given is generally obtained. It would be idle to pretend that in all cases conditions are satisfactory and much remains to be done locally and nationally, both by voluntary effort and by legislation, to clean up our food.

So far as milk is concerned legislation will provide that by 1954 all milk will be either tuberculin tested, attested or pasteurised, and there is no doubt whatever that this will do a great deal to eradicate much of the disease and misery caused by impure milk, particularly that which is infected with bovine tuberculosis.

Mr. Johnson is to be congratulated on achieving a very good routine of refuse collection in spite of many difficulties and at a cost to the ratepayers which compares more than favourably with that of most other areas of similar size in the West Riding.

The conversion of privy middens continues on a voluntary basis aided by grants from the Council, and it is anticipated that in five years' time all will be converted which can be converted.

General.

It will be seen that the services in connection with Social Medicine are gradually being built up in the area. The combination of Spenborough and Mirfield as one health Division has brought few administrative difficulties largely owing to the tolerance and goodwill of the respective Councils and their Officials. Much remains yet to be done. In particular the After-care, Domestic Help, and Mental Health social work require to be developed and, the initial steps have been taken. There will never be a complete Preventive Medical Service until the General Practitioners, the Hospitals, and Local Authorities are wedded together much more closely than at present. The administrative structure of the National Health Service Act is a definite bar to progress in the attainment of the very close co-operation which alone can bring to fruition the benefits of a complete Health Service. The partnership must be an equal one. At the present moment although vast scope is given to the Local Health Authorities,

preventive medicine appears to be the junior partner, if the salaries of its officers, lay, nursing, and medical are any criterion. There is in comparison little incentive for the recruitment of highly skilled staff to this branch of medicine under present conditions. The effect of this is already evident in a general shortage of staff, perhaps most noticeable in the Local Health Authority Dental Services. The care of the children's teeth is being neglected and the work of many years cast aside. Of course these barriers are bound to disappear and it may be that the time spent by each section in putting its own house in order before the wedding, will, in the long run, prove to be a blessing. The establishment of Health Centres, remote as they appear to be at present, will be a step in the right direction, and it may well be that the Multiple Clinic, which it is anticipated will come into being at Ings Grove House, will form the nucleus of the Mirfield Health Centre of the future where public health workers, the general practitioners, and the specialists will be able to work together to the common good.

It is obvious that trying times are ahead. By the work and co-operation which is being achieved now may be determined the pattern of the health services of the future and it is to the public, and particularly to the local authorities that we, in the Public Health Services, look for that encouragement and support which will be ever more necessary in the difficulties and frustrations of the next few years.

In conclusion I should like to say how greatly I have appreciated the loyalty and tolerance of all members of my staff, and the Mirfield Council, Committees, and Officials who have at all times endeavoured to be helpful and have invariably accorded to me a kind and sympathetic understanding.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. M. DOUGLAS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in Acres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,394
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate)	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,950
Average number of persons per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.53
Rateable Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	£54,108
Product of a Penny Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	£211 15s. 11d.

Population.

The population of the Mirfield Urban District, as estimated by the Registrar-General, for the middle of 1948 is 11,950, and this figure is used throughout this report in calculating rates.

Live Births—		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	.....	90	102	192
Illegitimate	.....	7	6	13
Total		97	108	205

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population: 17.2.

Still Births—		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	.....	1	3	4
Illegitimate	.....	—	1	1
Total		1	4	5

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births: 23.81.

Deaths—		Males	Females	Total
		82	88	170

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population: 14.2.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes: Nil. Death Rate: Nil.

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	5	1	6

Death Rate per 1,000 live births: 29.27.

Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births: 26.04.

Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births: 76.92.

There were 205 live births during the year, which is 34 less than in 1947; the birth rate at 17.2 has consequently fallen from the level of last year (20.4), but it can be favourably compared with the National average of 17.9.

The still birth rate of 23.81 per thousand live and still births shows a decrease of 8.57 per thousand over the previous year and 25.57 per thousand over that of the year 1946. Four of these still births occurred in legitimate pregnancies and one illegitimate; in each case the medical facts were fully investigated. There were no deaths from puerperal causes.

There were 170 deaths among Mirfield residents in 1948, and a death rate of 14.2 per thousand. This is below that of 1947 (16.4), but higher than that for England and Wales (10.8), and that for the aggregate of West Riding Urban Districts (11.8). Almost threequarters of these were caused by Heart Disease (63), Cancer (28) and Intra Vascular Lesions (22).

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death Rate, and Case Rate for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1948 compared with other areas.

RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION							
		England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Admin. County	Aggregate of West Riding Urban Districts	Mirfield
Births							
Live	... ..	17.9	20.0	19.2	20.1	18.3	17.2
Still	... ..	0.42	0.52	0.43	0.39		0.42
Deaths							
All causes	... ..	10.8	11.6	10.7	11.6	11.8	14.2
Typhoid and Para							
Typhoid	... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	... ..	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01		0.00
Diphtheria	... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01		0.00
Tuberculosis	... ..	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63	0.44	0.08
Influenza	... ..	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02		0.00
Smallpox	... ..	—	—	—	—		—
Acute Poliomyelitis							
& Polioencephalitis	... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		0.00
Pneumonia	... ..	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54		0.42
Notifications							
Typhoid	... ..	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00		0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		0.00
Cerebro-spinal Fever	... ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03		0.00
Scarlet Fever	... ..	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37		1.34
Whooping Cough	... ..	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13		1.67
Diphtheria	... ..	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10		0.00
Erysipelas	... ..	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22		0.33
Smallpox	... ..	—	—	—	—		—
Measles	... ..	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17		3.59
Pneumonia	... ..	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57		0.08
Acute Poliomyelitis	... ..	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04		0.00
Acute Polioencephalitis	... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Deaths under 1 year of age (Rates per 1,000 Live Births)							
	... ..	34	39	32	31	38	29.27
Death from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age (Rates per 1,000 Live Births)							
	... ..	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4	4.17	4.88

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.			
	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.	Rates per million women aged 15—44	Mirfield
Abortion with Sepsis	... .. 0.11	9	—
Abortion without Sepsis	... .. 0.05	4	—
Puerperal Infections	... .. 0.13		—
Other Maternal causes	... .. 0.73		—

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1948.

Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 years and over	Males	Females	Deaths in Institutions
Respiratory Tuberculosis...	1					1				1	
Measles ...	1			1					1		
Cancer ...	28					2	11	15	12	16	11
Intra Cranial Vas. Lesions	22						4	18	9	13	4
Heart Disease ...	63					1	11	51	30	33	8
Other Diseases of Circ. System ...	4						1	3	3	1	2
Bronchitis ...	16						1	15	11	5	3
Pneumonia ...	5	1					2	2	3	2	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	1						1			1	1
Diarrhoea under 2 years	1	1							1		1
Other Digestive Diseases ...	1							1	1		
Nephritis ...	5					2	1	2	2	3	3
Conjenital Mal. Birth											
Injury Infant Diseases ...	4	3	1						3	1	3
Suicide ...	2					1	1		2		
Road Traffic Accidents ...	1							1		1	1
Other Violent Causes ...	6	1				1	2	2	2	4	5
All Other Causes ...	9						1	8	2	7	5
TOTAL—All Causes ...	170	6	1	1	—	8	36	118	82	88	49

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT, 1948.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1 day and under	2—7 days	8—14 days	15—21 days	22—28 days	In First Month	2—3 months	4—6 months	7—9 months	10—12 months	In First Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Pneumonia ...								1			1	1			
Conjenital Deformity ...	2	1				3					3	2	1		
Gastro-Enteritis ...							1				1	1			
Violent Causes ...										1	1		1		
TOTALS ...	2	1				3	1	1		1	6	4	2		

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE occurring in Mirfield Urban District classified according to Age Groups and Wards, 1948

Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years	Age Unknown	Hopton	Battysford	Eastthorpe	Northorpe	Removed to Hospital
Scarlet Fever...	16	3	9	7						4	12	1	3	5
Measles ...	43	1	31	9							8	8	23	
Whooping Cough	20		18	1							14	3	3	
Pneumonia ...	1		1								1			
Erysipelas ...	4					3		1		1		1	2	
Dysentery ...	1		1								1			
Peurperal Fever	1				1						1			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2											2	1
TOTALS	88	6	60	17		1	3	1		5	37	13	33	6

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE occurring in Mirfield Urban District classified according to Wards and Quarters, 1948

Diseases	Hopton				Battysford				Eastthorpe				Northorpe				Mirfield			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Scarlet Fever				7	2	3		1				1	1		1	8	4	3	1
Measles ...	1			3	3	1		4	5				3	5	17	1	9	23	1	10
Whooping Cough...	...				14							3				3	14			6
Pneumonia				1												1			
Erysipelas		1						1					1			1	1	1	1
Dysentry					1									1			1		
Puerperal Fever					1												1		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													1		1		1		1
TOTALS	...	1	1	3	25	5	3	4		7		6	7	19	1	6	33	31	5	19

Infantile and Maternal Mortality Rates of Mirfield for the past 19 years.

Year	Births	Infant Deaths	Maternal Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1930	163	5	—	18.4	—
1931	158	8	—	51.0	—
1932	153	14	—	91.0	—
1933	152	10	1	66.0	6.6
1934	176	8	2	67.0	11.4
1935	169	7	—	41.4	—
1936	144	7	—	48.6	—
1937	142	7	1	49.3	6.8
1938	146	6	1	41.1	6.5
1939	121	7	—	57.8	—
1940	132	6	—	45.1	—
1941	112	11	—	97.3	—
1942	158	11	—	69.6	—
1943	161	4	—	24.8	—
1944	193	6	1	31.1	5.2
1945	197	5	—	25.4	—
1946	154	5	—	32.0	—
1947	239	8	—	33.5	—
1948	205	6	—	29.2	—

Vital Statistics of the Mirfield Urban District for 1940—1948.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		No.	Rate	Under 1 year		At all ages	
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births	No.	Rate
1940	11,520	132	11.5	6	45.1	164	13.5
1941	11,560	112	9.7	11	97.3	154	13.3
1942	11,280	158	14.0	11	69.6	153	13.6
1943	11,040	161	14.6	4	24.8	157	14.2
1944	11,170	193	17.3	6	31.1	140	12.5
1945	11,070	197	17.8	5	25.4	140	12.6
1946	11,480	154	13.4	5	32.0	163	14.2
1947	11,690	239	20.4	8	33.5	192	16.4
1948	11,950	205	17.2	6	29.2	170	14.2

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Period	Under 5	5—14	Re-inforcing
6 months ending 30th June, 1948	118	9	—
6 months ending 31st Dec., 1948	93	52	648
TOTAL	211	61	648

It is estimated that approximately 53 per cent. of the children in age group 1—5 years are protected against diphtheria, and that in the age group 5—15 years, 82 per cent. are so protected.

Tuberculosis.

Nine new cases were notified during the year:—6 Pulmonary (5 Male, 1 Female) and 3 Non-Pulmonary (1 Male, 2 Female). At the end of the year the figures representing the position in Mirfield were:—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year	20	13	7	15
(b) Number of Cases notified first time during the year	5	1	1	2
(c) Number of Cases restored to the Register	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of Cases removed from Register	1	—	—	1
(e) Number of Cases remaining on Register	24	14	8	16

				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—
1— 5	.....	.....	.....	—	1	—	—
5—10	.....	.....	.....	1	—	—	1
10—15	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—
15—20	.....	.....	.....	1	—	—	—
20—25	.....	.....	.....	—	—	1	—
25—35	.....	.....	.....	2	—	—	—
35—45	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—
45—55	.....	.....	.....	1	—	—	1
55—65	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—
65 and over	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—
				5	1	1	2

Seven notifications were received of admission of persons suffering from Tuberculosis to Sanatoria and five discharges. The following are the Institutions to which Tuberculosis patients were admitted:—

				Admissions	Discharges
Minndleton-in-Wharfedale	.....	.....	.....	5	2
Scotton Banks	.....	.....	.....	—	3
Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Storthes Hall, Kirkburton	.....	.....	.....	1	—
				7	5

Premature Infants

- (i) The number of premature babies notified during the year whose mothers are normally resident in the Council's area 8
- (ii) The total number of premature babies notified during the year they were born—
- (a) at home 2
- (b) in hospital or nursing home 6
- (iii) The number of those born at home—
- (a) who were nursed entirely at home 2
- (b) who died during the first 24 hours —
- (c) who survived at the end of one month 2
- (iv) The number of those born in hospital or nursing home—
- (a) who died within the first 24 hours —
- (b) who survived at the end of one month 6

**Table showing Birth Weights, etc., of Premature Infants.
Domiciliary Confinements.**

Birth Weight		No. of infants	No. of infants who survived		
lbs.	ozs.		24 hours	2—7 days	1 month
4	8	1	1	1	1
5	8	1	1	1	1
Totals		2	2	2	2

Institutional Confinements.

Birth Weight		No. of infants	No. of infants who survived		
lbs.	ozs.		24 hours	2—7 days	1 month
4	11	1	1	1	1
5	2	1	1	1	1
5	5	1	1	1	1
5	8	1	1	1	1
5	9	1	1	1	1
6	6	1	1	1	1
Totals		6	6	6	6

Infant Welfare Centre.

An Infant Welfare Clinic is held weekly at Ings Grove House, and the following figures show the attendances, etc., during the year.

Attendances of infants under 1 year	1942
Attendances of infants 1—5 years	450
Number of medical consultations	728
Total attendances	2392
Number of sessions	52
Average attendance per session	46

Number of children under 5 years of age who first attended at the Clinic during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance were:

(a) Under 1 year of age	169
(b) Over 1 year of age	8

Number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Clinic during the year, and who at the end of the year were:

(a) Under 1 year of age	141
(b) Over 1 year of age	165

Ante-Natal Clinic.

Total number of ante-natal attendances during the year	1236
Total number of post-natal attendances during the year	5
Number of individual women who attended for ante-natal supervision	161
Number of individual women who attended for post-natal supervision	5
Number of sessions	44
Average attendance per session	28

Midwifery.

The Domiciliary Midwifery is undertaken by the two District Nurse Midwives and the following figures show the amount of midwifery work done during the year.

(a) Labours conducted:	
(i) As Midwife	59
(ii) As Maternity Nurse	3
(b) Ante-Natal Visits	469
(c) Post-Natal Visits	1135

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing duties are also undertaken by the two District Nurse Midwives, and the following figures relate to their work since they were transferred to the West Riding County Council on 5th July, 1948.

Number of cases on Register on 5th July, 1948	.....	11
Number of new cases attended up to 31st December, 1948	.....	76
Total number of visits paid	.....	2036

Health Visitors.

The following figures show the extent of domiciliary visiting achieved by the Health Visitors during the past year. Further staff is required if a satisfactory level of domiciliary visiting is to be obtained, but the figures show that the staff available in this area have done all that could be expected to make the domiciliary visiting the focal point of this work. The tasks and duties which are being piled on the modern Health Visitor make it at once apparent that she is the general practitioner of the preventive medical services, and perhaps the most valuable of our socio-medical field workers.

Number of visits paid during the year by Health Visitors:

(a) To expectant mothers	.....	(i) First Visits	13
		(ii) Total Visits	23
(b) To children under 1 year of age		(i) First Visits	149
		(ii) Total Visits	2642
(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	.....	(i) Total Visits	2476

School Health Service.

Total number of children examined at Routine Medical Inspections :

Entrants	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
Intermediates	.....	.....	.....	.....	341
Leavers	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Total					714

Total number of children who have been re-examined for follow-up of defects :

13

Standards of physical development classified into age groups.

Age Group	Nutrition A (Good)	Nutrition B (Fair)	Nutrition C (Poor)
Entrants	118	110	5
Intermediates	142	184	15
Leavers	80	60	—
Totals	340	354	20

Percentage.

Age Group	Nutrition A (Good)	Nutrition B (Fair)	Nutrition C (Poor)
Entrants	50.6	47.2	2.2
Intermediates	41.6	54.0	4.4
Leavers	57.1	42.9	—
Total	47.6	49.6	2.8

During the year 45 free issues of dietary supplements in the form of iron tonics were made to school children of poor physical development where recommended by the School Medical Officer.

The following table shows the number and type of defects discovered at the Routine School Medical Inspections.

Defects Table.

Defects	Recommended for treatment	Recommended for observation	Total
Skin	2	1	3
Ears—Otitis Media	—	—	—
Other	1	—	1
Nose and Throat	27	82	109
Speech	—	1	1
Cervical Glands	—	55	55
Heart and Circulation	—	34	34
Lungs	—	10	10
Orthopaedic	9	5	14
Other defects	4	12	16
Total	43	200	243

Chiropody.

The Chiropodist held his first session at Ings Grove Clinic on 10th September, 1948, and a total of 17 half day sessions were held during the remainder of the year. A total of 59 cases were seen by the chiropodist, and at the year end there were still 13 cases on the waiting list to be seen. The 59 cases seen made 217 attendances and the following table gives the types and numbers of conditions treated.

Defects	Number	Defects	Number
Verrucae	6	Hammer Toe	7
Overlapping Toe	12	Heloma Durum	12
Heloma Molle	3	Nail conditions	6
Weak or flat foot	4	Hallux Valgus	6
Hyperidrosis	1	Pes Cavus	2
Bursae	3	Septic Conditions	2
Chilblain	1	Callus	1

Cleanliness Inspections.

Three routine cleanliness inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 4,138 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. In 306 instances the condition was reported to be unsatisfactory. The condition of several children was unsatisfactory on more than one occasion. It should be pointed out that in the majority of cases the degree of infestation is extremely light.

The remedial procedure adopted on the discovery of these defects is to notify the parents informally in the first instance, visiting if necessary to give advice on the methods of dealing with infestation. If cure is not effected the nurse visits the home and interviews the parents and finally, if it is evident that insufficient care is being exercised, the Statutory Notice under the Education Act, 1944, is sent requiring the child to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer or of the person appointed by him for that purpose within 48 hours.

Physiotherapy.

The Physiotherapist held her first session at Ings Grove Clinic on 14th September, 1948, and a total of 15 half-day sessions were held during the remainder of the year. A total of 36 children were referred for treatment and the following table shows the types and number of defects referred:—

Defect	Number
Asthma	5
Bronchitis	4
Flat chest	3
Kypho-lordosis	2
Flat foot	21
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1
	<hr/> 36 <hr/>
Total number of attendances	190
Total number of treatments	206
Number discharged	7
Number on waiting list	2

Orthopædic Treatment.

A special Orthopædic Clinic was held once a month at Staincliffe General Hospital when the Orthopædic Surgeon was in attendance. The following table gives the number and type of cases referred during 1948.

No. of children referred to Orthopædic Specialist:—

(a) from routine school medical inspections	.....	9
(b) from other inspections	.....	17
No. of children requiring treatment	.....	14

The following defects were treated:—

Defect	No. of children treated
Flat feet	6
Hallux Valgus	1
Inversion of feet	2
Infantile paralysis	1
Hammer toe	1
Club foot	1
Kyphoscoliosis	1
Shortening flexor tendons	1

Special Examinations.

In accordance with the requirements of the Education Act 1944, a number of children have been referred by the Education Authority which has necessitated the arrangement of special examinations. 5 such children were examined during the year out of which 3 were physically handicapped and 2 educationally sub-normal. No children were referred to the Child Guidance Clinic for treatment. A Child Guidance Clinic is available, however, for Mirfield children and this is situated in Barnsley.

Minor Ailments.

Minor ailments are treated by the nurses both at the clinic and in the schools. The following table gives details of such treatments during 1948:—

Minor Ailment	No. dealt with at Clinic	No. dealt with at Schools	Total
Skin :—			
Impetigo	14	12	26
Other skin diseases	15	9	24
Eye Disease	25	18	43
(External and other, but excluding squint, errors of refraction and cases admitted to hospital.			
Ear Defects	14	6	20
Miscellaneous	428	157	585
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.).			
Total	496	202	698
Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailment Clinics	558	282	840

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Sanitary Conveniences:

Closet Accommodation, December 31st, 1948:

Number of Privies	.....	.....	.....	246
„ Privy Middens	.....	.....	.....	150
„ Dry Ashpits	.....	.....	.....	21
„ Dust Bins	.....	.....	.....	3750
„ Water Closets	.....	.....	.....	4017
„ Waste Water Closets	.....	.....	.....	45
„ Pail or Tub Closets	.....	.....	.....	38
„ Privies Discontinued	.....	.....	.....	10

Number of Water Closets provided during the year is as follows:

By conversion of Privies to Water Closets	.....	.....	13
By provision of Extra Closet Accommodation to existing property where insufficient	.....	.....	7
By provision to New Property	.....	.....	52
By conversion of Waste Water Closets to W.C.'s	.....	.....	Nil
By conversion of Tub Closets to W.C.'s	.....	.....	Nil
TOTAL			72

	Privies	W.C.	Waste W.C.	Tub Closets	Bins
Eastthorpe Ward	36	1055	10	5	957
Hopton Ward	57	624	25	21	745
Battyeferd Ward	75	1273	10	10	1026
Northorpe Ward	78	1065	—	2	1022
TOTALS	246	4017	45	38	3750

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

Details of Inspections made.

The Term 'inspection' refers to the primary visit made to the premises. A 're-inspection' is a visit made after a notice has been given for the remedying of a defect, to ascertain the action taken to comply with the notice.

Total number of inspections made	.....	1544
Total number of re-inspections made	.....	447

	Primary Inspections	Re- Inspections
Dwelling Houses.		
Ordinary	272	231
Municipal Houses	21	
Municipal Applications	194	
Housing Act, 1936, Overcrowded	28	
Re Notifiable Diseases	20	
Sanitary Conveniences.		
Water Closets	102	19
Privies	40	17
Cesspools	5	
Refuse Storage.		
Ashplaces	9	3
Ashbins	78	118
Drains.		
Inspections	58	14
Chemical Test	4	
Smoke Test	1	
Sewers.		
Sewers	8	
Street Gullies	4	
Factories.		
Factories (with mechanical power)	13	
Factories (without mechanical power)	4	
Food Storage, Preparation, Etc.		
Bakehouses	22	
Butchers' Shops	2	
Cowsheds	49	
Dairies, Milk Shops, Milk Stores	34	
Fish Fryers	8	
Food Stores	12	
Markets	4	
Shops	14	
Slaughter Houses	184	
Ice Cream Premises	10	
Miscellaneous.		
Accumulations	10	
Animals, Poultry	11	
Canal Boats	2	
Nuisances found	76	
Piggeries	5	
Rats and Mice	28	
Sanitary Inspections	15	245
Schools	5	

	Primary Inspections	Re- Inspections
Miscellaneous—continued.		
Smoke Observations	9	
Special Visits	162	
Tips	12	
Urinals	5	
Dangerous Structures	1	
Entertainment Houses	3	

Notices Served.

Informal Notices Served	68
Informal Notices complied with	52
Statutory Notices Served	20
Statutory Notices complied with	20
Notices Outstanding at end of 1948	35
Verbal Notices given and complied with for the Remedy of Defects, etc.	31
Letters sent	30
Complaints received	91
Complaints confirmed	76

Summary of Sanitary Improvements Effected.

Houses.

Houses made fit	22
Cleansed or Limed	2
Vermin Infested	1
Overcrowding Abated	10
Damp Proof Course Provided	—
Washing Accommodation Improved	1
Roofs Repaired	18
Eaves Spouting, Rain Water Fall Pipe Repaired	2
Rain Water Fall Pipe Disconnected.....	2
External Walls Repaired	7
Internal Walls Repaired	27
Floors Repaired	3
Doors Repaired	2
Fire-Places Repaired	6
Wells Abolished	—
Yards Paved	—
Yards Cleansed	2
Dangerous Structures Removed	—
Coal Stores Improved	1

Drains.

Opened for Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Cleansed by Owner	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Ventilated	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Disconnected	2

Accumulations.

Manure	4
Other	3

Animals, Poultry, Etc.

Nuisances Abated	4
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Ash-Bins and Ash-Places.

Bins Renewed	61
Ash-Places Repaired	1

Water Closets.

Cleansed or Lined	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Additional W.C.'s Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Privies Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

Sinks.

New Sinks Provided	21
Waste Pipe Trapped	20
Waste Pipe Repaired	5

Piggeries.

Swine Removed	2
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Shops Act, 1934.

Regular visits have been made under the Shops Act, 1934, during the year. No contraventions of the Act have been found.

Smoke Abatement.

Nine observations were made during the year, and in six cases excessive emission of Black Smoke was noted.

It has to be remembered that under existing legislation the emission of Black Smoke for a period not exceeding three minutes each half hour does not constitute an offence and a Factory may emit smoke more or less continuously in moderate quantities.

I have observed informally the emission of smoke from the factories in the area throughout the year. Whilst there is certainly vast room for improvement in one or two cases, I am of the opinion that generally some improvement has taken place during the past year.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations.

All premises and occupations within the district which can be controlled by Bye-Laws are already so controlled. There are no lodging houses or underground sleeping rooms and only occasionally do we have van dwelling in the district.

Water.

The District receives the bulk of its supplies from Huddersfield Corporation. The supply is constant and direct to the houses.

Representations were made during the year regarding unsatisfactory supplies in two areas of the district. An improvement was obtained in one area, the undertakers implementing the supply by agreement with the Batley Water Undertaking. The supply to the Hopton area is still not satisfactory. Investigations and enquiries are being carried out in an endeavour to obtain some improvement in this area.

In addition to the supply from the Huddersfield Corporation there are six shallow wells, four springs and one private reservoir. It is anticipated that during the next twelve months the private reservoir which is not entirely satisfactory will be discontinued, and a piped supply substituted.

Ten samples of water were submitted to the County Laboratory for examination. Six of the samples were taken from the private reservoir and the springs serving the reservoir. Two of these samples were classed as unsatisfactory, and three samples called for further investigation. The inhabitants of the area served by the reservoir were advised to boil all water before use. The provision for a proper supply, the work of which is now in hand will eliminate this unsatisfactory source of supply.

Three samples were taken from a shallow well situate in the Dewsbury County Borough area and serving property in the Mirfield area. The samples were reported to be unsatisfactory and the attention of the Dewsbury Authority was drawn to the matter. The well was cleaned and improved by the Dewsbury Authorities, and the supply will be kept under observation.

Four samples of water were submitted for Chemical Examination and were reported to be satisfactory.

Plumbo-Solvency of Water Supplies.

Four samples of water from the Huddersfield Corporation mains supply were submitted for examination as follows:—

SUPPLY Date Sample Collected	Address at which collected	RESULT OF EXAMINATION		P.H. Value
		Approx. Length of Lead Service Pipe	Lead content (grains per gallon)	
8/7/48 HUDDERSFIELD CORP. After standing in pipe for a measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Council Offices Mirfield	30 ft.	Nil	6.9
After standing in pipe all night	„	„	Nil	6.9
2/11/48 HUDDERSFIELD CORP. After standing in pipe for a measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Council Offices Mirfield	35 ft.	Nil	6.6
After standing in pipe all night	„	„	Nil	6.9

Drainage and Sewerage.

Except in isolated cases the district is provided with sewers. No other extension has been made during the year, with the exception of sewers to the housing estate, Kitson Hill Road.

Rivers and Streams.

The River Calder runs through Mirfield and is in a polluted state when it enters the district. During the year the trade effluents from three industrial premises were connected to the sewer.

Housing.

During the year 20 permanent houses to complete the first contract of 34 houses were completed. The demand for housing accommodation still remains an acute problem and is not likely to be eased for some considerable time.

The re-housing of tenants under the Council's 'Points' scheme continues to work satisfactorily. The necessary visits of inspection occupies much of the Sanitary Inspector's time.

Overcrowding.

Six new cases were found during the year but ten cases of overcrowding were abated. At the year end forty-six families remained to be dealt with and it is anticipated that the majority of these cases will be dealt with during the next twelve months.

Although the statutory overcrowding position is encouraging it must be remembered that the standard for such cases is very low, and many acute cases of moral overcrowding remain to be dealt with.

Overcrowding Particulars.

(a)	I. Number of Dwelling Houses Overcrowded at the end of the year	46
	II. Number of Families dwelling therein	46
	III. Number of Persons dwelling therein	246
(b)	Number of New Cases of Overcrowding reported during the year	6
(c)	I. Number of Cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	10
	II. Number of Persons concerned in such cases	59

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

Producer Retailers in the District	20
Producers from Outside, Retailing in the District	7
Dairymen in the District	5
Dairymen from outside District	7
Retail Purveyors in the District	40
Cowkeepers in the District	27
Milk Purveyors added to the Register during year	2
Milk Purveyors who have Discontinued during year	1
Cowkeepers added to Register during year	Nil
Cowkeepers who have Discontinued during year	1

The cowsheds and dairies have been regularly inspected during the year, and in addition the cows have been subject to inspection by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. With the exception of minor defects the several cowsheds and dairies have been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 23 samples of ordinary milk and 26 samples of designated milks were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, for bacteriological examination. The results are as follows:—

TOTAL	GRADE	INSIDE DISTRICT		OUTSIDE DISTRICT	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis factory	Unsatis- factory
23	Ordinary	7	11	4	1
7	Tuberculin Tested	5	2	—	—
7	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	—	—	7	—
4	Accredited	3	1	—	—
8	Pasteurised	—	—	7	1
<hr/> 49		15	14	18	2

The results of the samples submitted for bacteriological examination show that of the 49 samples of milk from retailers 33 or 67.35% were reported to be satisfactory. Follow-up samples of the unsatisfactory milks were taken and farm premises visited where necessary. All the unsatisfactory cases were finally reported to be satisfactory. It is significant that the greatest percentage of unsatisfactory samples were from ungraded milks, and that the only milk which throughout the year was entirely satisfactory was Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).

In addition to the above 10 samples were submitted for evidence of tuberculosis and each case was reported to be negative.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936-38.

Number of Licences in operation during 1948	20
Licences issued by W.R.C.C.:	
Accredited Milk	6
Tuberculin Tested	3
Licences issued by the Council:	
Licences (Supplementary) to Retail Pasteurised Milk	3
Licences (Dealers) to Retail Pasteurised Milk	3
Licences (Supplementary) to Retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	2
Licences (Dealers) to Retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	3

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The West Riding County Council, acting as the Food and Drugs Authority for the area, submitted during the year 36 samples for analysis under the Act.

Number of Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Milk		Other Foods	
Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
27	3	6	0
Number of proceedings—One.		Cautions issued—Two.	

Registration of Food Premises.

(a) Ice Cream.

Three Premises are Registered for the sale of Ice Cream (pre-packed).

Two Premises are Registered for the Sale and Manufacture of Ice Cream (Cold Mix).

Visits have been made to all Registered Premises during the year. Two Premises only manufacture Ice Cream and both are manufacturing the complete Cold Mix and comply with the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947.

Eight samples were obtained during the year as follows:—

No.	Methylene Blue Reduction Time	B.Coli present 1/10 ml. dilution	Provisional Grade
1	Not	Nil	1
2	Not	Nil	1
3	4	Nil	2
4	Not	Yes	1
5	$\frac{1}{2}$	Nil	3
6	0	Nil	4
7	Not	Nil	1
8	Not	Nil	1

(b) Register of Food (Preparation and Manufacture Premises)
Twelve Premises are Registered for the Preparation or Manufacture of Food Products.

Thirteen are Registered for the Preservation of Fish Cooking.

These premises have been regularly inspected during the year, and apart from minor details, there has been no serious contravention of the Act during the year.

Slaughter-Houses.

The number of Licenced Slaughter-Houses in the district is 7.

Slaughtering for this District is carried out at the Spensborough Abattoir under the control of the Ministry of Food.

One Bacon Factory in the district is licenced for the slaughter of pigs and during the year regular post-mortem inspections of carcasses were carried out.

Details of inspections and condemnations are shown as follows:—

For the year January to December, 1948.

No. of Inspections	T.B.	CONDEMNATIONS.		
		Weight	Other Causes	Weight
4241	181 Pig Heads	2172 lbs.	1 Pig Head	12 lbs.
	68 Pig Plucks	476 lbs.	15 Pig Lungs	8 lbs.
	19 Mesenteric Fats	76 lbs.	16 Pig Livers	64 lbs.
	17 Carcasses and		10 Pig Plucks	70 lbs.
	and Organs	3063 lbs.	2 Pig Carcasses	330 lbs.
			1 Pig Kidney	2 lbs.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

Infestation Order, 1943.

Once more throughout the year much time and attention has been spent on this important work. Two maintenance treatments of the sewers have been carried out during the year, and in addition 12 treatments have been carried out at private premises with good results.

The control of rat infestation requires constant attention. The procedure recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is being carried out. In addition to your Sanitary Inspector much of this work is carried out by Mr. F. W. Popplewell, Foreman, who has been trained in the approved technique.

There are now no large centres of infestation in the area, and minor infestations are dealt with immediately they are brought to light.

Condemnations of Unsound Food.

The following items were surrendered and condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

7 lbs. Tinned Meat	66 lbs. Kippers
36 lbs. Tinned Milk	2/8 ozs. Tins Soup
14 lbs. Minced Meat	2 lbs. Peas
18 stones Flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Butter
55 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. Stale Bread	1 Hindquarter Beef
17 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Cake Mixture	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Bacon
15/8 ozs. Packets Chocolate	4 ozs. Fish Paste
Cup	4/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Strawberry Jam
9 lbs. Table Dessert	8 lbs. Tea.

Scavenging.

The introduction of the shorter working week (44 hours) which was operated in the Department as from 29th September together with the provision of new housing and privy conversions makes the maintenance of a regular weekly collection of refuse increasingly difficult and I am not satisfied with the frequency of collections from privy middens in the area. It is however, expected that delivery of the Dennis 10 cu. yd. Refuse Collector will be made next year. The work of the Department will then be re-organised and in addition to maintaining a weekly collection of refuse, I am hoping to make provision for a more frequent collection from the privy middens in the area.

Details of the work carried out by the Department during the year are set out below:—

Wagon No.	Loads to Tip	Bins	Privies	Ashpits	Pail Closets	Trade Refuse
1	889	92,868	373	273	867	193
2	1054	71,803	1282	839	1249	253

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping in the Quarry at Stocks Bank Road at the cost of a Tipman's wages only.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	3393	10	2						
National Insurance	126	0	0						
Superannuation Contributions	55	0	0						
	<hr/>			3574	10	2			
Miscellaneous Repairs				69	5	4			
Vehicle Insurance and Tax				136	6	1			
Petrol and Oil				264	14	6			
Salvage				83	14	1			
Sundries				33	1	3			
Rates				10	16	0			
Loan Charges				34	11	2			
				<hr/>			4206	18	7

INCOME.

Salvage Receipts				886	10	11			
Trade Refuse				70	15	7			
Easements and Rents				19	0	8			
				<hr/>			976	7	2
Excess of Expenditure over Income				<hr/>			£3230	11	5
				<hr/>					

Salvage, 1948-1949.

The results of the salvage effort during the year are set out below. The income of £895 17s. 11d. has been exceeded once only in 1942 when a special National Book Recovery Drive was organised.

The demand for salvaged materials fluctuates considerably. During the year the collection of bottles and jars was discontinued but, on the other hand the income from the sale of rags showed a substantial increase. 103 tons of waste paper were collected during the year as compared with 82 tons in the previous year.

These substantial increases are a tribute to the enthusiasm and co-operation of the employees of this Department and to the householders in the district who have assisted in this important work.

Salvage Returns.

1947-1948						1948-1949					
Tonnage			Income			Tonnage			Income		
T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
175	6	3	775	14	1	189	17	3	895	17	11

Income from Sale of Salvaged Materials.

				T.	C.	Q.		£	s.	d.
Paper	.....	.....	.....	103	12	2	.....	660	3	3
Scrap Metal	.....	.....	.....	10	17	0	.....	29	16	9
Bottles and Jars	.....	.....	.....	4	5	0	.....	14	8	0
Rags	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	.....	24	17	0
Kitchen Waste	.....	.....	.....	70	3	1	.....	166	12	11
				189	17	3	.....	£895	17	11

Income from Sale of Salvaged Materials (cont).

		TONNAGE			INCOME		
		T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
1940	.....	177	9	1	.....	525	17 4
1941	.....	171	7	2	.....	595	13 2
1942	.....	227	16	0	.....	1023	15 5
1943	.....	210	11	3	.....	857	8 10
1944	.....	176	19	0	.....	677	18 8
1945	.....	168	15	2	.....	621	16 10
1946	.....	175	4	0	.....	665	10 5
1947	.....	175	6	3	.....	775	14 1
1948	.....	189	17	3	.....	895	17 11
		1673	7	2	.....	£6639	12 8

The above are the results of the salvage efforts in the area during the past years and indicate the benefits accruing to the nation and to the district by this means.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Staff—

WILLIAM M. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer.

Sanitary Inspector's Staff—

H. H. JOHNSON, M.S.I.A., Certificates of the Royal Sanitary
Institute for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Cleansing Officer.

Miss J. WHITE, Clerk.

Divisional Public Health Staff (Division 17 comprising
Spenborough and Mirfield Urban Districts).

Medical Staff—

SARAH KELLY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

Assistant County Medical Officer (commenced March 1948).

ELEANOR M. WHITEHEAD, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant County Medical Officer (commenced July 1948).

Clerical Staff—

MARSHALL, P., Chief Clerk (commenced January 1948).

FURNESS, M. R.

HODGSON, D. M. (commenced March 1948).

HOLDSWORTH, L. (commenced May 1948).

POPPLEWELL, M. (commenced February 1948).

THEWLIS, V.

WILSON, F. M. (left March 1948).

Health Visitors (Part time School Nurses)—

Miss D. DAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Senior Health Visitor.

Miss D. SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.

Mrs. M. E. DICKENS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. RAYNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.

Miss B. FRASER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.

Miss E. G. MITCHELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
(commenced April 1948).

Assistant Health Visitors (Temp. School and Clinic Nurses)—

Mrs. G. MARSHALL, S.R.N. (commenced July, 1948).

Miss A. B. DOBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced October, 1948).

Miss D. V. STAMPER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced November, 1948).

Midwives—

Miss E. J. Potts, C.M.B.

Miss L. BENFELL, S.R.N., C.M.B. (resigned June 1948).

Mrs. D. M. GOMERSALL, S.R.N., C.M.B.

Mrs. E. JOHNSON, C.M.B.

Mrs. B. RYDER, C.M.B.

Mrs. G. D. WATSON, S.C.M. (commenced October 1948).

District Nurse Midwives—

Miss M. LAYCOCK, S.R.N., C.M.B. (from 5th July 1948).

Miss B. D. SHARP, S.R.N., C.M.B. (from 5th July 1948).

District Nurses—

Miss F. E. GAMBLE, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse (from 5th July 1948).

Miss F. METCALFE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse (from 5th July 1948).

Miss E. BIRD, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse (from 5th July, 1948).

Miss E. PHILLIPS, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse (from 5th July 1948).

Mrs. E. SAYLES, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse (from 6th December, 1948).

Moorend Day Nursery—

Mrs. W. M. BROOKE, S.R.N., Matron.

Miss K. ARMITAGE, S.E.A.N., Deputy Matron.

Miss M. A. LAWTON, Warden.

Miss L. RUSHWORTH, Nursery Assistant.

Mrs. C. DIAPER, Enrolled Assistant Nurse.

Miss A. M. LONGDEN, Nursery Assistant.

Part-time Staff—

D. RENDER, M.R.C.P., Physiotherapist.

B. D. VAINES, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.

L. WITTELS, M.D. (Vienna), D.O., Consultant Ophthalmologist.

MIRFIELD :
LESLIE BROOK,
ROYD PRINTING WORKS,
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TELEPHONE 2118.
